

# DOMINION OF CANADA

NUMBER

397060

In all to whom these presents shall come

Whereas

Peter N. Ottersland,

of Watertown,

New York,

U.S.A.,

*has petitioned the Commissioner of Patents, praying for the grant of a Patent for an  
alleged new and useful improvement in Barking Drums,*

*a description of which invention is contained in the specification, of which a duplicate is  
hereunto attached, and made an essential part hereof, and has complied with the  
requirements of the Patent Act,*

Now Therefore the present Patent grants to the said

Peter N. Ottersland,

*his executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns, for the period of  
seventeen years from the date of these presents, the exclusive right, privilege and liberty of  
making, constructing and using, and vending to others to be used, in the Dominion  
of Canada, the said invention, subject nevertheless to adjudication before any Court  
of competent jurisdiction.*

*Provided that the grant hereby made is subject to the conditions contained in  
the Act aforesaid.*

*In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand,  
and caused the Seal of the Patent Office to be hereunto  
affixed, at the City of Ottawa, in the Dominion of Canada,  
this Tenth day of June in  
the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred  
and forty-one,*

*J. T. Whitcomb  
Commissioner of Patents.*





REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA.

Entered under Section 30, of the Patent  
Act 1935.

Name.....Raymond A. Robic.....  
Address.....1255 University St.,  
Montreal, Quebec.  
.....



471.252

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, PETER N. OTTERSLAND, a resident of the City of Watertown, County of Jefferson and State of New York, United States of America, Engineer, having invented certain new and useful improvements in BARKING DRUMS, do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear and exact description of the same:-



6915

This invention relates to BARKING DRUMS for removing bark from logs.

The invention has for its salient object to provide a simple and practical construction of barking drum that can be economically manufactured and will operate efficiently.

Other objects of the invention will appear from the following specification taken in connection with the drawings which form a part of this application, and in which

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal elevation partly in section of a barking drum constructed in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation taken substantially on line 2-2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional elevation through the shell of the drum and the gear which encircles the drum and through which the drum is driven; and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional elevation of a portion of the shell illustrating the details of construction.



In the particular embodiment of the invention illustrated, the barking drum consists of a longitudinal shell 10 having runnions 11 and 12 mounted thereon in a manner hereinafter described and engaging rollers 13 and 14 rotatably mounted in bases 15 and 16.

The drum is driven by a gear 20 which is mounted on and encircles the shell and meshes with a gear 21 carried by a shaft 22 on which is mounted a pulley 23 which is driven from any suitable source of power. The shaft 22 is mounted in bearings in a base 24.

The shell 10 is preferably made up of a plurality of longitudinal segments between which are formed a plurality of longitudinally spaced slots 25. The spaces at the ends of the slots and between the slots are filled in by spacers 26 which are welded and form the connections between the adjacent segments.

On the interior of the shell 10 there are secured along the rear edges of the slots 25, in the direction of rotation of the drum angular bars 30 which are V-shaped in section and have the rounded inner ends 31 of the V's extending inwardly.

The trunnions 11 and 12, as shown in Fig. 1, are welded to the outer surface of the drum and to the spacers 26 between the adjacent segments.

The manner of securing the gear 20 to the drum is illustrated particularly in Fig. 3. From this figure it will be seen that rings 32 and 33 are secured inside the shell and bolts 34 extend through the rings and through the shell and have heads 35 countersunk in the rings 32, 33.



The bolts 34 also extend through washers 36 and through flanges 37 which extend laterally from the U-shaped body of the gear ring 20.

Difficulty has heretofore been experienced in bolting the gear ring to the shell since the heads of the bolts have become loosened due to vibration and due to the pounding of the logs against the heads as the drum is rotated. The construction just described overcomes this difficulty and the washers 36 compensate for irregularities in the shell and gear so that the gear can be run true by varying the thickness of the washers in assembling. The rings 32 and 33 are welded to the inside of the shell and the washers 36 are welded to the outside of the shell after being fitted in position.

When the drum is rotated in the direction of the arrow shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the bark and dirt gathers in front of the angle bars 30 and escapes through the slots and these bars also aid in loosening the bark and in vibrating or agitating the logs as the drum rotates.

Although one specific embodiment of the invention has been particularly shown and described, it will be understood that the invention is capable of modification and that changes in the construction and in the arrangement of the various cooperating parts may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, as expressed in the following claims.



WHAT I CLAIM IS:

1. A rotatable barking drum comprising a cylindrical shell having longitudinally extending, circumferentially spaced slots therein, the major portion of the inner surface of the drum being relatively smooth and cylindrical and uninterrupted by projections, trunnion rings fixed on the outer surface of the shell and rollers engaging the trunnions and supporting the drum for rotation and a bar mounted in the shell in the rear of each slot, in the direction of rotation of the drum, said bars forming the sole inwardly extending projections to agitate the logs and forming stops or abutments in the rear of each slot to arrest the movement of the bark in a position to leave the shell through the slot, there being a relatively long smooth surface in the shell in advance of each slot so that the bark can slide thereon to the opening as the drum is rotated.



Signed at Watertown, New York  
this 17 day of February 1940.

Peter N. Ottisland

WITNESS:

Fredrick H. Cooper



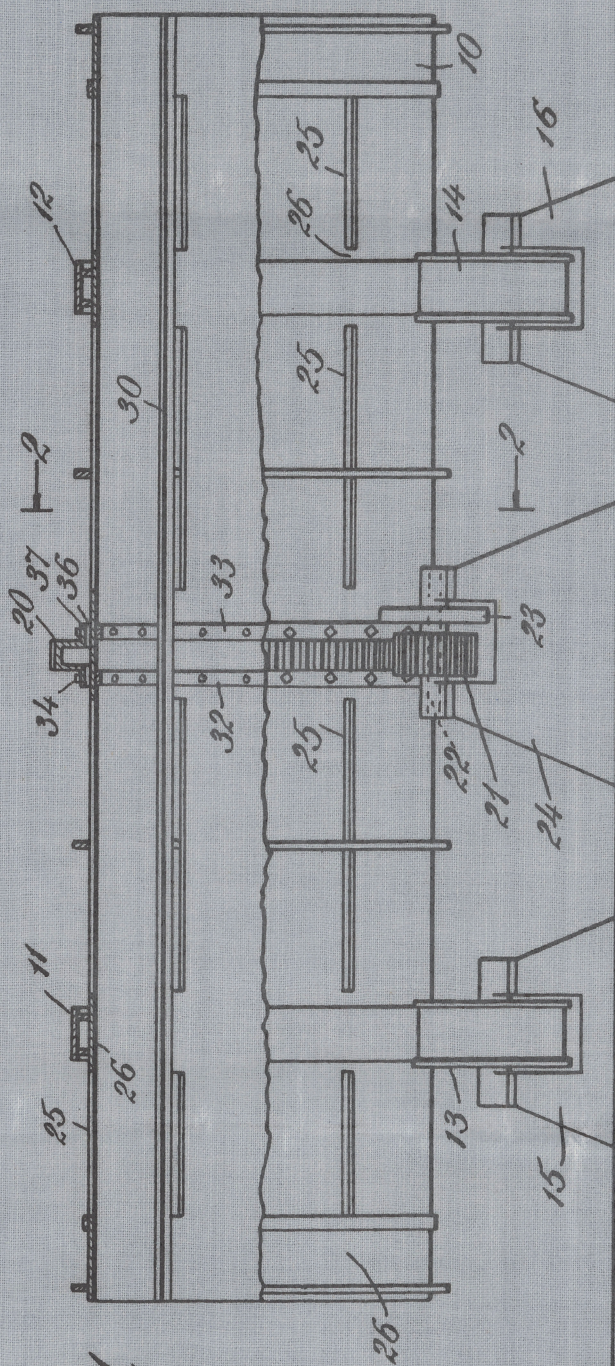


Fig. 1.

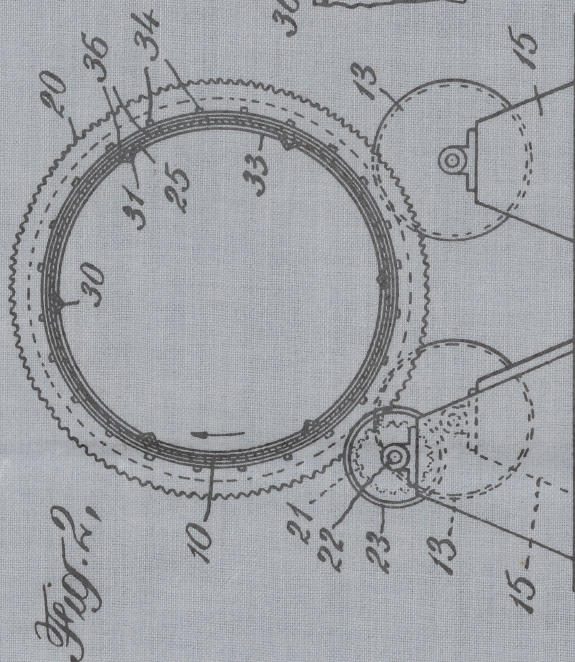


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

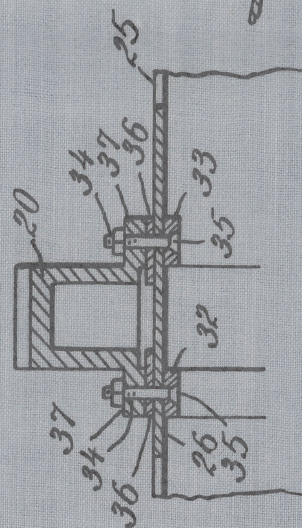
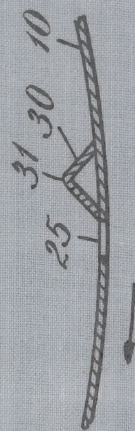


Fig. 4.



Certified to be the drawings referred to  
in the specification hereunto annexed.

February 17<sup>th</sup>  
Montreal, P.Q.,

1940

INVENTOR  
Peter N. Otterland  
Marion + Marion  
ATTORNEYS



The attention of Patentees is called to the following section of The Patent Act, 1935.

Abuse of rights under patents.

"65. (1) The Attorney General of Canada or any person interested may at any time after the expiration of three years from the date of the grant of a patent apply to the Commissioner alleging in the case of that patent that there has been an abuse of the exclusive rights thereunder and asking for relief under this Act.

What amounts to such abuse.

(2) The exclusive rights under a patent shall be deemed to have been abused in any of the following circumstances:—

Not working, patented invention.

(a) If the patented invention (being one capable of being worked within Canada) is not being worked within Canada on a commercial scale, and no satisfactory reason can be given for such non-working:

Proviso.

Provided that, if an application is presented to the Commissioner on this ground, and the Commissioner is of opinion that the time which has elapsed since the grant of the patent has by reason of the nature of the invention or for any other cause been insufficient to enable the invention to be worked within Canada on a commercial scale, the Commissioner may make an order adjourning the application for such period as will in his opinion be sufficient for that purpose;

Prevention of working by importation.

(b) If the working of the invention within Canada on a commercial scale is being prevented or hindered by the importation from abroad of the patented article by the patentee or persons claiming under him, or by persons directly or indirectly purchasing from him, or by other persons against whom the patentee is not taking or has not taken any proceedings for infringement;

Not meeting demand.

(c) If the demand for the patented article in Canada is not being met to an adequate extent and on reasonable terms;

Prejudice to trade by refusal to licence.

(d) If, by reason of the refusal of the patentee to grant a licence or licences upon reasonable terms, the trade or industry of Canada or the trade of any person or class of persons trading in Canada, or the establishment of any new trade or industry in Canada, is prejudiced and it is in the public interest that a licence or licences should be granted;

Prejudice by reason of conditions attached.

(e) If any trade or industry in Canada, or any person or class of persons engaged therein, is unfairly prejudiced by the conditions attached by the patentee, whether before or after the passing of the Act, to the purchase, hire, licence, or use of the patented article, or to the using or working of the patented process;

Prejudice in other respects.

(f) If it is shown that the existence of the patent, being a patent for an invention relating to a process involving the use of materials not protected by the patent or for an invention relating to a substance produced by such a process, has been utilized by the patentee so as unfairly to prejudice in Canada the manufacture, use or sale of any such materials.

Declaration of basis of grants of patents.

(3) It is declared with relation to every paragraph of the next foregoing subsection that, for the purpose of determining whether there has been any abuse of the exclusive rights under a patent, it shall be taken that patents for new inventions are granted not only to encourage invention but to secure that new inventions shall so far as possible be worked on a commercial scale in Canada without undue delay."

Patentees are advised to acquaint themselves with this and the other provisions of the Act.



The Minister of Finance is directed to the following sections of  
The Patent Act, 1900.

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The Patent Act, 1900.

(2) The Minister of Finance is directed to the following sections of  
The Patent Act, 1900.

(3) The Minister of Finance is directed to the following sections of  
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